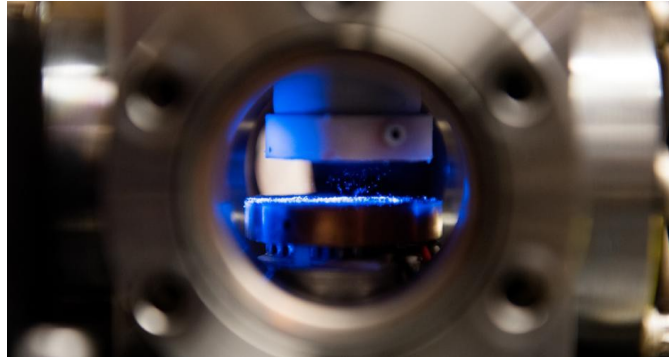


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HEAT LEVITATION

*as proof of my charge field
and proof of the mainstream confusion*



by Miles Mathis

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The University of Chicago [recently published a paper and a press release](#) of new findings in levitation by heat. Using a temperature gradient in vacuum rather than a magnetic field or light, two *undergraduate* physics students levitated small objects. Note they were undergraduates. Their professor, Cheng Chen said,

They made lots of intriguing observations that blew my mind.

Really? Undergraduates levitating lint strands and thistle seeds with heat blew his mind? Doesn't sound too hard to do. Nonetheless, the experiment was deemed worthy of publication in *Applied Physics Letters*. Must have been a slow month at the magazine.

All these physicists were shocked to find a vertical heat gradient from a lower plate at room temperature to a very cold upper plate providing a lift. [Maybe they should read my paper "Lift on a Wing"](#). Although several pilots have written me, taking umbrage at the fact I know something they do not,* most readers have understood my argument there with no problem. That paper not only explains lift on a wing for the first time using the charge field, it also explains very simply what is going on in these experiments in Chicago. However, even without my paper, these physicists should not have been shocked to discover a heat gradient providing a force. It just shows they have no idea [what heat is](#).

In fact, the way they couch the press release proves they don't know what heat is, since they tell us they are not using light here. But heat is in the electromagnetic spectrum, being in the infrared, so it *is* light. It is made of photons just like visible light, x-rays, or any other E/M radiation. Being physicists, they should also know of the photoelectric effect, whereby E/M radiation provides a force capable of knocking electrons out of a substance. Well, if it can knock electrons out of a substance, it can also provide a levitating force.

They also seem to have forgotten the mechanism of a heat engine. How do they think a heat engine works? I will be told it has been assumed heat has to work on some substance, like air or at least ions. Since this experiment in Chicago was done in vacuum, the heat can't be causing any pressure of that sort. That's true: the pressure here has to be caused by the photons **directly**, without any mediation by air or ions. But that should also not surprise them, since the photoelectric effect doesn't require mediation, either. In the photoelectric effect, the photons hit the electrons directly. If photons couldn't hit things, no engine could ever work, since you would lose your first cause.

Of course, this destroys large parts of the standard model, although the Chicago press release never gets near that issue. It destroys it because it proves once again the photon has both mass and radius. A zero-radius particle cannot possibly hit something, can it? The only way heat can be levitating anything in vacuum is by real particles hitting other real particles. We have to have real photons with real radii and real masses. This destroys not only all the gauge math, it destroys large part of QED, which cannot conserve energy with a real photon.

Which is why this experiment is more proof of my mechanical model, and more disproof of mainstream theory.

But they misdirect you away from that with all possible energy and lack of rigor:

“Our increased understanding of the thermophoretic force will help us investigate the interactions and binding affinities between the particles we observed,” said Usatyuk, a study co-author.

What? So they are going to try to explain this with “binding affinities”? And with new lingo: *thermophoretic*. Since that just means movement by a temperature gradient, it is circular. It is another naming standing for an explanation.

But let us return to “binding affinities”. Is there any binding going on here? Obviously not. We have a simple push here, but it looks like they are going to try to explain it as a pull or attraction. Even though their masters have had t-shirts printed that say “no action at a distance”. All attractions are actions at a distance.

The most important part of the announcement comes in the second half, where we find:

Another sensitivity factor is that the thermal gradient needs to be pointing upward—even a misalignment of one degree will greatly reduce the levitation stability.

Wow. If that doesn't prove my charge field, I don't know what would. In other words, the experiment works *only* when it is positioned in the vertical. And not just generally upward, but *exactly* upward. The experiment must be run at an exact perpendicular to the ground; or, to put it another way, radially out from the center of the Earth.

Do they pause to ask why this is, or admit how peculiar that requirement is? Not even. They blow by it, as if the question isn't interesting. Why not set up the experiment horizontally? You would have the same temperature gradient, right? I will tell you: because in that case, the charge field of the Earth would not be in line with the experiment. The Earth is emitting charge straight up all the time, as I

have proven. This charge is photonic, just like the heat they are creating. When the experiment is performed vertically, the two fields line up, and the charge field of the Earth boosts the experiment. When the experiment is set up in any other line, the charge field of the Earth begins to interfere with it. Obviously, the charge field would interfere the most if they tried to reverse the experiment, putting the cold plate on the bottom. But they don't admit that, because again it would show what is going on here. It would prove my charge field, and disprove more than a century of mainstream theory. Although it would be very easy to run the experiment in these ways, as a simple test, they don't do it or even think of doing it. Very curious, no?

What the experiment basically does, beyond what I have already shown you, is prove their vacuum is failing. They create a vacuum by removing all molecules and ions from a chamber. However, it is clear that vacuum is permeable to both charge and heat. Given that, the vacuum is no longer a vacuum. A vacuum has nothing in it, by definition, but their evacuated chamber obviously has lots of things in it, including charge and heat. Since charge and heat are two other names for photons, the chamber is stiff with photons. You cannot create a photon vacuum. But they always forget that, and so they are always shocked by things that aren't really shocking.

In fact, they could use their new device as a tool to measure the strength of the Earth's charge field. Just run in the forward and reverse bias positions, and the difference is the strength of the ambient field.

I think what is most shocking is that these people sold to us as intelligent fail to see these things. These ideas aren't difficult or esoteric. So why are we always being diverted away from the obvious answers to these new ridiculous theories? You really have to ask yourself that and demand an answer.

For more on this question, you may consult [my paper on use of charge in the xylem and phloem](#). You may find that very interesting as well. For one thing, it shows why trees like to grow *up* instead of sideways. A tree could save itself a lot of energy by growing horizontally along the ground, couldn't it? It could just lay there, not having to support itself, and it wouldn't have to fight the wind all the time. Instead, the tree expends huge amounts of energy building itself in the vertical position. We now see why. It also explains why swirls in the bark and twists in the trunk of a tree match the spins in the charge field, with trees south of the equator twisting in the opposite direction to trees north. As these photons move up, they also spin, and whatever exists in the field is affected by that spin. Due to the way the photons are recycled through the Earth, the spins tend to match, or become coherent, giving the field as a whole a chirality.

You may also consult my paper on [atmospheric pressure and weight](#), which ties into this one as well.

Addendum February 25, 2017: A reader just sent me a link to another new experiment which ties in here, proving again my points above. [Physicists at the University of Warsaw](#) have successfully made a hologram of a single photon. In the article, they even admit that

. . .until quite recently that feat was believed to be impossible due to fundamental laws of physics.

They do not follow up on that, but it is of extreme importance, because it means that—like my writings—this experiment has utterly destroyed the foundations of QED. Making a hologram of a single photon should have been impossible not due to the fundamental laws of physics, but due to specific flaws in the standard model, including the modern “rule” that in the quantum arena, nothing is real like it is at the macrolevel. The photon, like the electron and proton, has been assumed to be a probability,

or a mathematical entity only. Its wavefunction, being a mathematical object and a blur, should not have been capable of being photographed like this. The fact that it was done with relative ease proves what I said above: the photon has real characteristics, including definite position, mass, radius, and spin speed. Its spins must be real or they could not have been photographed.

In this way, the new experiments aren't just “providing new knowledge”, they are destroying decades of old “knowledge”. Basically, all the things you have been taught about light and other quantum particles are false. Things are just as real at the quantum level as they are anywhere else. Everything there is just as mechanical as anywhere else, and nothing is spooky. Because that is so, large parts of the standard model have crumbled and are now gone, including the mainstream interpretation of superposition and entanglement, quantum tunneling, quantum uncertainty, borrowing from the vacuum, and a thousand other interconnected absurdities. So the next time some physicist starts yapping about any of those subjects, remind him of the new experiments of his colleagues, like these guys in Warsaw.

If you don't wish to take my word for it, here is what the experimenter in Warsaw, Michal Jachura, says in the article:

From a more general point of view, I have also convinced myself that the phase of the wavefunction is not just a formal mathematical object, but it can be directly observed in a relatively simple optical experiment.

Could he be any clearer?

*One of them claimed that the very fact he had flown a plane meant he could not be wrong where I was right. The things I have to put up with in my inbox. By his line of reasoning, I guess we can say that Tweety Bird knows more about the physics of flight than either one of us.